

The Times-Dispatch.

Published Daily and Weekly at No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va.
Entered January 27, 1903, at
Richmond, Va., as Second-Class Matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.
The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH by mail—50 cents a month; \$5.00 a year, \$2.50 for six months; \$1.50 for three months.
SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH by mail \$2.00 a year.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by Carrier, 12 cents per week, or 50 cents per month.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH, by Carrier, 5 cents per week.
The WEEKLY TIMES-DISPATCH, \$1.00 year.

All Unsubscribed Communications will be rejected.

Rejected Communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps.
Uptown Office at T. A. Miller's, No. 519 East Broad Street.

SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1903.

From June 1st the price of The Times-Dispatch, delivered by carrier within the corporate limits of Richmond and Manchester, is 12 cents per week, or 50 cents per calendar month.

Persons leaving the city for the summer should order The Times-Dispatch mailed to them. Price, 50 cents per month.

THE CONSTITUTION.

On the 18th instant the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, in the case of Taylor vs. The Commonwealth, unanimously decided that the Constitution ordained by the late Constitutional Convention, "which went into effect on the 10th day of July, 1902, is the only right, valid and existing Constitution of this State, and that to it all the citizens of Virginia owe their obedience and loyal allegiance."

The decision of the court is tersely expressed in the opinion of Judge Harrison, published elsewhere in this issue, in which opinion all of the judges concur.

It will be remembered that, in the suits now pending in the United States courts, in which the invalidity of the present Constitution of Virginia and of the suffrage article thereof is asserted, Mr. John S. Wise relied upon two grounds:

First and mainly: That the Constitution ordained by the convention is not the Constitution of Virginia, but is a void and illegal instrument, of no force or virtue;

Second: That Article II. of said Constitution (the suffrage article) is invalid, as being in conflict with the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

As we understand the settled rule in this country to be, the question as to what is the law of a State, whether organic or statute, is primarily a State question, and, in cases like these, the decision of the courts of the State as to what is its Constitution, is final and binding upon all persons within its jurisdiction and upon the world, and is accepted by the Federal government and courts as the ultimate adjudication of any such question. The Federal courts have again and again recognized this principle, and invariably held that the law of a State is what its court of last resort has ascertained it to be.

The conclusive bearing of this decision in Taylor vs. The Commonwealth upon the litigation now pending in the United States courts, involving the validity of the Constitution of Virginia, will be obvious. It effectually disposes of the chief ground of assault upon which the counsel in the suits referred to seemed most confidently to rely, and narrows that litigation to the second ground above mentioned, viz: that the suffrage article of the Virginia Constitution is in conflict with the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

As to this, we have only to say that the Fifteenth Amendment prohibits a State from denying or abridging the right of citizens of the United States to vote, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. There is no suggestion of any such discrimination in the language of the suffrage article of the Virginia Constitution. It is absolutely free from any distinction on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and applies alike to the white man and the negro; and the principal ground upon which it has been assailed has already been, as we understand the case sustained by the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in Williams vs. Mississippi, 170 U. S., 213.

THE ADVANCE OF WAGES.

The strike in this city and the strikes that have been occurring and are occurring, and that will continue to occur in all parts of the country are significant of an evolution. They mean that the working man is improving his condition, that he needs more pay to sustain him in his improved condition, and his demand for more pay grows out of the changed situation.

The idle saying that you cannot keep the workingman down is a philosophical saying. You cannot keep the workingman down so long as he is determined to progress.

Our next proposition is that it is in the interest not only of the workingman, but of society that he should progress and improve his condition. That is particularly true of a nation like ours where we recognize the principle of equal rights, where we recognize that the greatest asset of the nation is its manhood, and where all our educational movements and processes are in the interest of manhood development.

It is possible to live on fifty cents a

day. That is to say a man can sustain life on that pitiful sum and even less. People in China live on much less. But when an American lives on fifty cents a day he lives in a hovel, he eats the coarsest food, he has none of the comforts or the refinements of home, he has little self-respect, and he is a poor member of society.

This country is spending enormous sums of money each year in popular education and the object of this education is to improve the boys and girls as they grow up, to give them taste for books and pictures, and for all that tends to improve the mind and morals and character. And so it follows as a logical necessity that with this education comes a demand for a sufficient wage to maintain the pupil when he has received his education in the station for which his education fits him. We cannot give our boys and girls these refined tastes and yet expect them to live in a hovel on coarse food. Society is making a new situation, society is, therefore, responsible for the demands of the working man for more pay, and in America the highest wages in the world are paid.

We do not propose in this brief article to go into any discussion in detail of the relation of capital to labor, as the expression goes, or to indicate what is a fair wage for a given day's work in a given line of trade.

That is a question which must be at last determined by the inexorable law of supply and demand. If any particular occupation opens up opportunities to a great number of persons, of course, that occupation will be sought by a multitude, and the rule of selection of the fittest will prevail, as well as the prevailing rate of wages. You cannot in such a case force up artificially the rate of wages. That has been done in special and limited trades, but skill and exclusion alone do this, when there is a demand for labor and skill.

Every reasonable persons must be in sympathy with the workmen who is trying to improve his condition and trying to keep himself and his family in comfort. So, in that sense, we are in sympathy with the agitation that is going on among the workmen of the country, in the organizations which they have formed in their own interest and to promote this desirable end. It is a hopeful sign. Nothing good is accomplished without agitation and struggle.

Thees agitations, when peaceful and reasonable, mean life and health and progress. It is stagnation that we are to fear, for stagnation means death.

But some of the methods that the labor organizations are employing to further their purposes, to help their cause, are wrong and cannot help, but only hinder the good work. They cannot afford to use violent methods of any description. They cannot afford to engage in riot, to destroy human life and property, nor can they afford to browbeat and intimidate by the use of the boycott. The most intelligent labor leaders fully understand this. The Opinion, a labor organ, now published in the city of Richmond, recognizes the fact and takes strong position against violence and the boycott. In its issue of yesterday it says:

"There is a disposition to boycott some of our business men for the position they have taken. This is all wrong. Allow every man a right to his opinion. Argument is what we want. Education is what we need, and what the public needs. The fruits gathered from the tree of argument and education will keep without being sealed by a hot air process."

That's the doctrine. It is by education, by argument, by appeal to reason, to right, to justice that the cause of labor is to be promoted. The heaven is working, as we have tried to show, and it will continue to work in the interest of labor and of the whole body politic, if the workman will only be wise and prudent in his conduct.

But if he shows a disposition to browbeat and intimidate and tyrannize, to destroy life and property, to trample the law under his feet, society will soon come to the conclusion that such a workman is a menace, rather than a help to society and government, and that in the interest of society and government he must be suppressed.

Let us hear the conclusion of the matter. There is a necessary conflict between capital on the one hand, which naturally wishes to do the best it can for itself, and labor on the other hand, which naturally strives to do the best that it can for itself. But it is as plain as the noonday sun that the workman is advancing, that his improved and improving situation makes him demand all that he can get for his work, and if he will only continue to make real mental and moral improvement; if he will maintain his improved situation and continue to improve it, his wage will continue to increase by the force of circumstances.

THE SOURCE OF GOVERNMENT

The news from Wilmington, Delaware, is still full of interest. Arthur Corwell, of Hartford City, Indiana, who was arrested on the charge of complicity in the burning of the negro assassin of Miss Helen Bishop, was released on bail, but not until there had been another demonstration by the mob. Two thousand persons gathered in front of the City Hall, where Corwell was confined, and while the crowd committed no overt act, there were loud cries for the release of Corwell, and it looked at one time as though an attempt would be made to rescue him. It is further stated that after the crowd at the City Hall had dispersed, scenes of lawlessness were enacted in different parts of the city, especially in the colored settlement, and the entire police force were kept busy putting down disorder.

This shows how one act of lawlessness begets another. The mob spirit has been thoroughly aroused in the city of Wilmington, and the lawless element, having had a taste of riot and disorder, is like a hungry beast which has had a taste of blood. They want more of it. It is palatable, and they will have more of it before they have settled down again. There is a lesson in this for the people of Richmond. The mob spirit is rampant here, and the more that spirit is exercised the stronger it becomes and the more demoralizing it is.

Some people seem to think that the

government is a matter of course; that it is a strong entity within itself, and has a certain inherent force. It is not true. The government is the creature of the people, and laws are but the expression of popular sentiment. If the people of this country should determine to-morrow that they would have no more government, that moment the government would fall. The President and the members of Congress and the members of the several States and all the soldiers in the land are but a handful as compared with the great body politic, and if the people should determine to put the government down, these representatives of government would count for nothing. Look at Servia's example.

The strength of our government is in the hearts and minds of the people. Government implies civil righteousness on the part of the people, and if that civil righteousness be lacking; if the people of the United States, or the people of Virginia, or the people of Richmond, are not in favor of government; if they are lawless at heart; if they have no respect for the authorities; if they prefer mob rule to the rule of government, there can be no government.

"The kingdom of heaven is within you," said our Lord to His disciples. It was a true saying, and it is equally applicable to the people of this generation. Government is within the people or it does not exist.

RIOTS OF OTHER DAYS.

It is something new in the experience of Richmond to have scenes of violence and disorder, such as we have recently had.

Such others as are chronicled in our city annals, and are worthy to be dignified by that term, were born of the tumult and recklessness of war, or (what amounted to nearly the same thing), reconstruction.

While the Confederate war was at its height, there occurred what was called the "bread riot." This brief foment was started by a number of women, who, incensed at the high price of provisions, made a demonstration in front of some of the stores on Main and lower Franklin Streets. The occasion was seized by rascals to do some pillaging. The Army Guard was called out to suppress the rioters, but did not have to use its weapons. Speeches that were made by the Governor and Mayor, and, perhaps by the President, shamed the disturbers of the peace and sufficed to restore order.

On the night of the evacuation of the city by the Confederates there was a fearful amount of rioting and pillaging. Hundreds of stores were looted. Not until the Federal troops arrived was order restored.

With the best intentions in the world, the City Council had ordered all the whiskey in the city to be seized and poured into the gutters. Seized it was, but not all of it was poured into the gutters. Some of it was poured down the throats of men, naturally reckless, who became yet more evil minded under the influence of the liquor they drank.

At that time Richmond was crowded with people from all parts of the Confederacy. Some of them men of desperate characters. To add to the horrors of the situation, the convicts in the penitentiary released themselves, but we doubt if they had time to do much pillaging. They were too anxious to get away. As for the prisoners in the Libby prison, they had been sent to their friends by flag of truce boat.

Once more Richmond was the scene of a riot and confusion. In 1869 there was a dual city government for awhile—one set of officers claiming authority under military appointment; the other claiming under appointments made by Governor Walker, who acted by authority of the Virginia Legislature. There were two Mayors—Ellyson and Chahoon—and two police forces, and "collisions" occurred at the City Hall and at several other places. Finally it was agreed to have a truce and to refer the disputes to the Supreme Court of Appeals.

We do not recall, on the instant, the style of the suit as it was docketed, but it was popularly known as the "Ellyson-Chahoon case," and the decision of the court was in favor of Mr. Ellyson. Thereupon the Democrats remained in office and the Republicans retired.

The Supreme Court had met to deliver its opinion in this very case on April 27, 1870, when "the Capitol disaster" occurred, killing sixty-five men and wounding two hundred others.

Yet another riot we recall, while the Federal military was still in occupation of the city. A Wilmington, Del., fire engine company was on a visit here. There was a fireman's parade and a test of apparatus on the canal bank at the foot of Eighth Street. There was, of course, a large crowd in attendance, including many negroes. The latter were exasperated by the streams of water thrown upon them, accidentally or otherwise, and hoped to "get even." Later when the parade was on Broad Street, near Fifth, the darkies made a violent demonstration. The Federal military was called out and a company charged the lawbreakers with clubbed muskets, and soon brought about peace and order.

But enough! Excepting in the midst of the war, or as a part of its aftermath, never was Richmond until now the scene of resistance to authority so much as it is.

It is to be deplored that our admirable record has been broken, and it is to be hoped that unceasing efforts will be put forth to restore respect for, and obedience to constituted authority; and to hasten the day when every man and woman may feel safe to walk or ride anywhere in Richmond, or Henrico, at any hour, day or night.

A TRIBUTE TO VIRGINIA.

Two facts which developed incidentally in the course of the Council investigation on Friday night are worthy of more than passing notice.

One of the contractors who was a witness testified that he had approached the City Engineer and laid certain facts before him because his wife had advised him to do so. She believed that it was wrong for him to pay a bribe to a

member of the Council, and urged him to go and make a clean breast of the matter to an honest city official.

Happy the man with a true and honest wife, who spurs him up to his responsibilities and urges him to do the right thing and let the consequences take care of themselves. The virtue of American womanhood is the greatest moral force at work to-day in our society. It is working all the time, and it is working for good and for the uplift of man.

The other incident relates to a letter addressed to the same witness by one of his associates abroad, in which the witness was advised to be careful how he offered bribes to a City Councilman of Richmond, as it was dangerous to deal in this way with Virginia officials.

Thank the Lord for the reputation old Virginia has abroad. Now and then there is a dishonest official in this State, but they are the rare exceptions, and it is dangerous for any man to attempt to bribe the average Virginia official. We have an enviable reputation and we must maintain it. Whenever we discover any of these civic traitors we must deal with them as they deserve, and let them know, and let the world know, that in this honorable old Commonwealth such infamous practices will not be tolerated.

JOHN THE BAPTIST.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
"But the angel said unto him: Fear not, Zacharias, for thy prayer is heard, and thy wife Elizabeth shall bear thee a son, and thou shalt call his name John. And many of the children of Israel shall he turn to the Lord their God." Luke, 1: 13-15.

The first event recorded in St. Luke's gospel is the sudden appearance of an angel to a Jewish priest named Zacharias. The angel announces that a son is to be given him, and that this son is to be the forerunner of the long promised Messiah.

The word of God had plainly foretold that when Messiah should come one would be sent before to prepare the way. And now in the wisdom of God it was provided that when this forerunner should appear he should be born in the family of a priest.

It was the first communication from God to Israel since the days of Malachi. It broke the long silence of four hundred years with a blessing. It told the true Israelite that the prophetic words of Daniel were at length fulfilled, and that He in whom all the nations of the earth should be blessed would shortly appear.

At this period of the world we can form very little idea of the immense importance attached to the angel's announcement. To the mind of any pious Jew it must have been a message of great joy. How much more, then, to the aged priest, walking in all the commandments of the Lord?

Both Zacharias and Elizabeth had grace when grace was very rare, and kept with loving zeal all the burdensome observances of the ceremonial law. Such is the example which this holy pair hold up to all Christian families. To serve God faithfully and continually and to live up to the standard of duty always, such is the select record left by them. Amid all their zeal and prayers and faith they had one great sorrow. We are told they had no child. This was, indeed, a heavy affliction and borne with meek submission.

But prayers are not necessarily rejected because the answer is delayed. Zacharias had no doubt often prayed for a son, and apparently prayed in vain. Yet the very first word of the angel shows plainly that this prayer had not been forgotten: "Fear not, thy prayer is heard."

We shall do well to remember this fact when we kneel to pray. Beware of the conclusion that our supplications are useless, especially in the matter of intercessory prayer. It is not for us to prescribe either the time or the way in which our requests are to be answered.

He who knows best the time for a son to be born knows also the time for them to be "born again." "Delay of effect must not discourage our faith," says an old divine. "It may be God hath long granted it before we know it. As it takes hundreds of years for the light to reach us from the stars, so it may be with the answer to our prayers."

But one thing remains for us to do: "Continue in prayer." To pray always and not to faint, and leave with childlike confidence the result in His hands.

No child can give such true joy as one filled with the grace of God. Such an one was John the Baptist. Zacharias had waited long, but now his cup was to overflow with joy and gladness, for not only was there to be a son, but "he shall be filled with the Holy Ghost," was the complete and wonderful blessing.

Grace and the full measure of the Holy Spirit is the great thing we should desire for our children. It is a thousand times better than beauty or riches or honor or rank. Whatever we seek for our children, let us seek first that they may have a place in the Book of Life and be filled with the Holy Spirit. Never forget that the heart which is not too young to sin is also not too young to be filled with the grace of God.

We learn in the last place the character of a really great and successful minister of God. The world's measure of greatness is utterly false. Princes and conquerors, statesmen and philosophers—these the world calls "great." But such greatness is not recognized in heaven. Only they who do great things for God are counted great there. Man and his acts are valued according to the standard of the day of judgment. The faithful minister, like John the Baptist, will "turn hearts"—turn them from ignorance to knowledge, from carelessness to thoughtfulness, from sin to God. He will go "before the Lord"; he will delight in being the herald for the Lord Jesus Christ. He will strive to make "ready a people for the Lord"—to gather out of the world a company of believers, watching for the day of His appearance.

For such ministers let us pray night and day. They are the true pillars of a church—the true salt of the earth, the true light of the world. Happy is that church, and happy is that nation which has many such.

born up its wires as soon as possible.

This solution of the question—if solution it be—does not meet with the approval of the accused company, but it is probable that it will be tried.

Along with the Hon. Holmes Conrad, Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, has been appointed as special counsel to prosecute the postoffice cases in Washington, but now comes objection to Mr. Bonaparte. Friends of Mr. McKinley are not pleased with that selection. It appears that he opposed the conferring by Harvard of the degree of doctor of laws upon Mr. McKinley.

The complaints say that the appointment is particularly objectionable, as it comes so soon after the firing of the Postmaster-General to the effect that the postal scandals had their origin in the administration of Mr. McKinley.

The important question is not what Mr. Bonaparte thought of Mr. McKinley as a candidate for an honorary degree, but whether he is honest and capable; whether he will make a good, fair, vigorous prosecutor or not. The general impression is that he will. If this impression be justified by the facts in the case, his appointment ought to stand.

This country has not only made a market for some of its surplus corn in Europe, but has created a demand for its flour in China. The exports of American flour to Hong Kong in 1892 were 47,498 barrels, and for 1902 1,549,022 barrels, an increase of about 200 per cent.

The growing popularity of our flour in the Celestial Empire is due to the commendation of it upon the part of emigrants returned from the United States. These facts are regarded as of so much interest that they have become the subject of a report from the British consular general.

Here is a squib from the Norfolk Ledger:

"The Mayor of Richmond finds, as have a good many people before him, that it takes considerable effort to undo a few words hastily spoken."

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, which is published not far from Belleville, Ill., says:

"Circuses and horse races are good drawing cards, but a lynching bee can do more in the way of attracting a crowd, on short notice than any other human agency."

It speaks well for the popularity of President McKinley that four hundred thousand dollars have been raised already to build a monument in his memory. This is the quickest work of the sort on record, so far as we remember.

The Newport News Times-Herald takes note of the fact that "the preachers in Richmond who wanted to stop the strike found neither side ready for an eleven hour repentance."

There are about as many different opinions of the wheat crop this year as there are wheat-raising farmers in the State of Virginia.

Taking it by and large, we hardly see where Norfolk has any right to complain of the expense of military occupation and such things.

The original Solomon did not get a chance to demonstrate his wisdom at the time of the strike. Perhaps he would have done better.

Roosevelt and Bristow: It could be gotten used to in a long campaign, but there is very little jingle about it.

Kentucky has 118 counties, in addition to the one that everybody can call the name of without looking on the map.

Sir Thomas admits that he has spent three-quarters of a million trying to elevate that cup.

Some of the up country papers know just exactly how to handle a strike—on paper.

The sweet summer time seems to be coming to us slowly via New York this year.

Richmond preachers will serve as chaplains for the Virginia military to-day without pay.

Not such an awful dry time in the old town last night after all.

How did you like prohibition for one night, and Saturday night at that?

Towa Democrats rejected 16 to 1 without the consent of any convention or nation.

The Mayor and the Sheriff.

Mayor Taylor's duty with reference to this strike was plainly to use every legal power at his command to quell the turbulent spirit of violence raging in the city. It was his duty to preserve the peace, and to prevent any rioting or bloodshed. After the shooting Wednesday night he called for troops, thus locking the stable after the horse was gone. Mayor Taylor called for them to prevent bloodshed, and to keep the horse securely in the stable—Petersburg Index.

It seems to us that Mayor Taylor has been grossly misrepresented and deeply maligned. His course has been in harmony with that of the Sheriff of Henrico county, who obstinately refused to avail himself of the most obvious means of preserving order and of preventing bloodshed. After the shooting Wednesday night he called for troops, thus locking the stable after the horse was gone. Mayor Taylor called for them to prevent bloodshed, and to keep the horse securely in the stable—Petersburg Index.

Solomon, of Henrico, will never go down as the wisest sheriff.—Newport News Press.

Mayor Taylor, of Richmond, exhibited poor judgment and inexcusable parsimony when he announced to the mob which he was trying to quell: "I am with you." This expression of his sympathies with the strikers at a critical time when as Mayor of the city he should have occupied a much higher plane, was very unbecoming in the executive head of a great city.—Charlottesville Progress.

An Up-Country View.

The strike at Richmond has ceased to be conducted in the orderly manner of the first few days. Encouraged by the expression of men holding high official positions, the mob has become so unruly that the police force of the city could not control them, and it became necessary to call in the militia of the State for assistance. The mob should be quelled if it requires the entire militia of the State to do it.

Events of the Week
Under Brief Review.

The activity of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Joseph Little Bristow in the pursuit of the rascals that should be turned out of the department has brought his name prominently forward within the past week for the vice-presidential nomination on the Republican ticket. It is argued by the admirers of Mr. Bristow that a ticket composed of Roosevelt and Bristow, under the circumstances, would enable the Republicans to do a wonderful amount of hedging when the inevitable cry comes up against the rascalities that have been permitted in the Postoffice Department. This, of course, is on the presumption that the President is going to do a strenuous stunt in pushing the rascals, and that Bristow will be the agent to earnestly execute the President's order. John Mc Carver, the veteran Washington correspondent, is booming Bristow right along. He speaks of him as a "thorough going Kansan, of Kentucky birth, a relative of the late Secretary Bristow, whose fearless exposure of the whiskey ring during Grant's administration will be remembered with the respect that brave honesty always earns." He further alludes to his friend as a man "who stands six feet two in his stockings," is "slender and powerful in muscle," and whose "eyes flash and glow behind his spectacles." "They say he is long, lank and hungry. So was Abraham Lincoln." Quite a spectacular candidate is this discovery of Major Carson.

The New York Commercial Advertiser is moving for the creation of a commission to search for lost parks in its city. It justifies its effort by the story of one city park that was actually lost and has been very recently discovered. According to the paper's information this particular park was laid out more than five years ago in the Bronx District. It seems that the park commissioners and everybody else forgot all about it, except the person indicated here. Says the Commercial Advertiser: "Its discovery as a park might have been indefinitely delayed had not a resident of the Bronx, who no longer needed the site for a factory, volunteered the information to Commissioner Rustis, of the Bronx Park Department." Wonder if Richmond has any lost parks lying around loose. The Council Investigating Committee might inquire.

Another limb of royalty has been doing up our country "homesteads." Prince George, grandson of the Emperor Franz Josef of Austria, came over and saw the United States and sailed for home one day last week. Under the title of "Count of Wuerzburg," he successfully had identified himself with the people a few hours before sailing for home. "We have heard much in Europe of your American invasion," he said, "but I had not realized what tremendous resources there are in this country. It is marvelous and especially the energy one sees everywhere." He was, however, a little surprised at the United States with more musicians than commercial products, but we hope in time to remedy that.

The burning of a negro in the State of Delaware, a negro charged with the usual crime, with murder added, has attracted general attention during the past week. In view of the fact that the lynching of negroes in the North is becoming quite common, the comments of the northern papers are very interesting. The following from the Hartford Times is a sample: "He was burned at the stake, after an attack on the jail, which resulted in one boy in the crowd being fatally shot by the guards in an attempt to drive off the attacking party. If the machinery of the law could act quickly in such cases there would be no opportunity for Judge Lynch to wreak his fearful and fiery vengeance on the criminal. The savage work at Belleville, where two negroes, and now this Delaware burning, have done a good deal to familiarize the hoodlum element everywhere with this new form of death for negroes who commit murderous assaults on white persons, and, at the same time, to no cessation in the list of assaults, murders and lynchings, the state may be said to be fast becoming an established procedure in this country."

A strange form of paralysis, believed by specialists to have been induced by some food or other poison acting on the brain, has robbed Dr. William J. Greanille, of the faculty of the University of New York, of the power of speech and of the use of his legs, and has seriously influenced all the vital functions of the body. The disease first appeared in April, and seems to have fully developed only this past week. Leading specialists who have been treating the patient have been unable to show any progress, and the attack came the day after Dr. Greanille attended a musical festival at which he ate a light repast.

There is an epidemic of municipal corruption; it is almost everywhere, and it is spreading rapidly. There is also something of an epidemic of moral effort in the way of running down the corruption and punishing the officially corrupt. As we all know, Richmond has been getting a little touch of both epidemics, and there is no telling to what extent developments may show a spread of the same. The very latest breakout is in the highly moral municipality of Scranton, Pa., and we mention it only to show that Richmond has constantly increasing company, and, further, because the history that Scranton is thus making is so very much like that this municipality has been writing of late. One of the latest outbreaks of municipal corruption is taking a bribe, and a dozen or more other city officials have been ordered into court to tell what they know of the use of money to influence votes in the Council. The alleged bribery grows out of an effort to incorporate a secure railway company being specially concerned in this case.

A walking delegate in Chicago has run up against the wrong customer in the person of the publisher of the Chicago Record-Herald, who has commenced a criminal prosecution against the delegate on account of blackmail. According to the newspaper man, the walking delegate, who represents a waiters' union, threatened the paper with a boycott by a Chicago labor union of grade and in defiance of the prohibition he paid a specified amount of money. In an editorial reference to the matter, the Record-Herald says:

"Transactions of this kind are not uncommon, and they serve to bring an undesired reproach upon the rank and file of organized labor, who are entirely innocent of this huckstering of their honor. Honest men, whether union or non-union, employers or employees, will, I am sure, join in the wish that these men may receive their just deserts."

The Agricultural Department's annex, known as the government's borax boarding house, is to close for the summer on Tuesday next, when a statement of the result of Dr. Wiley's experiments will be made. The borax boarding house, which is the government's employ was lodged and fed for several months at the public expense, and it is understood that a thorough test was made of the food in the human system in various foods in which borax had been introduced as a preventive. The experiments are to be continued on a new set of boarders in the autumn.

F. S. W.

"To-Day's Advertising Talk."

Advertising
Has Revived

businesses that have for years drifted along in a hand-to-mouth way. Businesses that have been comparatively unnoticed by the buying public generally.

A good advertising campaign has brought many of these apparently dead stores to the front within a few months.

Just because you have never advertised, don't think it would be unprofitable to you.

You can employ advertising to the same good advantage that your neighbor does.

Advertise in the morning Times-Dispatch.

It will deliver your message to thousands of people every morning when they are ready to receive it.

Trend of Thought
In Dixie Land

Dallas News: If this things keeps up, all the daffies who have been taken North to taste justice will have to come South to keep out of the